annulus is less well defined than the others and it has a horizontal lilacinous streak on its lower edge extending distad to the outer edge of the chestnut area. The chestnut area is also interrupted by blackish patches near the bases of cellules 2–3, 3–4, and 4–5, the last being obsolete. The brown distal area is overlaid with iridescent violet scales. The brown submarginal crescents and extra-mesical annuli are present but more obscure than in normal individuals. Fringes of both wings blacker than normal.

Expanse—43.5 mm.

This is a black *bellona,* with a fulvous terminal band on the primaries about 4 mm. wide and a subterminal band of the same color on the secondaries, about 2.5 mm. wide.

This beautiful aberration was captured by Mr. S. Kleene, after whom it is named, at West Hartford, Connecticut, May 3, 1921.

Holotype, female, in the collection of The American Museum of Natural History; donated by Mr. S. Kleene.

Aglais antiopa (Linné).

A patch of eggs was found by me on the underside of a willow leaf at Tappan, Rockland County, New York, Aug. 4, 1918. They covered nearly the basal third of the leaf extending to the edges and down to the petiole. It is somewhat unusual to find eggs of this species on a leaf as they generally encircle a terminal twig.

Poanes hobomok ab. **pallida,** new aberration.

This aberration differs from typical *hobomok* (Harris) in having the usual dark brown borders and markings of all wings, above and below, light gray and the normal bright tawny areas and spots on both wings above and on primaries beneath pale dull tawny. Secondaries beneath with the band and subbasal spot light dull yellow. Fringes of both wings above and below grayish.

Expanse—31 mm.

Holotype, male, near Dunwoodie, Westchester County, New York, May 21, 1921 (F. E. Watson); in the collection of The American Museum of Natural History.

BOOK REVIEW.

Applied Entomology. An Introductory Text Book of Insects in their Relations to Man. By H. T. Fernald, Ph.D., pp. i–xiv, 1–386, 388 figs. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York, 1921.

The scope of the book is well stated in the preface, where we read that it is "offered as a classroom text for an introductory course in the subject, which shall give a general idea of insects, their structure, life histories and habits, with methods for the control of insect pests in general, followed by a more thorough study of the more important ones found in this country."

Sixty-one pages are devoted to the consideration of the structure and development of insects, to the losses caused by them, to general methods of control both natural and artificial, and to their relationship one to another. In the following 313 pages the twenty-four orders into which the class is divided are considered, and with the exception of the Thysanura and Collembola, a chapter is devoted to each. The structural characters of each of the orders are given, and any particular offender, or group of offenders, against the interests of man, are dealt with in a paragraph labeled "Control." Numerous illustrations, many of which are original, also serve to locate the insect about which information is sought.

The book is recommended as one of the best works on the subject. On the title page we read "first edition," and we think that the coming years will see many more.—WM. T. DAVIS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW YORK ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

MEETING OF NOVEMBER 1.

A regular meeting of the New York Entomological Society was held at 8 P.M., on November 1, 1921, in the American Museum of Natural History, vice-president Harry B. Weiss in the chair, with 23 members and 5 visitors present.

Mr. Tee-Van spoke of the "Insects about the Tropical Research Station at Kartabo, British Guiana" with lantern slide illustrations and five boxes of specimens of Lepidoptera and other insects. He described the station as conveniently located at the junction of the Mazaruni with the Essequibo river, where the trade winds blowing across the five mile wide stretch of water kept it cool. Within the radius covered by the operations of the station the flat coastal plain, the rolling foothills and the high plateau were all found and each yielded different insects. The station which was established by Wm. Beebe in 1916 has been repeatedly visited by Mr. Tee Van since that time with many interesting experiences. *Peripatus* and its young, shown in one of his pictures, was comparatively common; *Morphos* attracted by pieces of blue paper, groups of Anthomyids sleeping together, 200 Pierids on a space of mud two feet square, were other interesting observations. As instances of the extraordinary richness of the fauna, Mr. Tee Van mentioned 451 species of birds found within two square miles, 93 species of ants on one tree, 800 species of Lepidoptera already recorded. The